

Sims (J. M.)
Editorial interview with + + + + +

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WM. B. HAZARD, M. D., Editor.

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EDITORIAL INTERVIEW WITH

DR. J. MARION SIMS,

IN RELATION TO THE

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL CONTROVERSY.

NOTICE.

THE ST. LOUIS CLINICAL RECORD will continue to be independent in all things; will expose all shams, follies and charlatan-like practices in the profession, *no matter who is implicated*. Having no connection or relation with any society, school or corporation, it is under no obligations to any person whatever, and will be devoted strictly to the interests of medicine.

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correct understanding of the entire case it will be best, perhaps, to go back to the beginning of the hospital and of your relations to it in its earlier days. Will you please state in what relation you stood to the founding of the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York?

DR. S.—I went to New York in October, 1853. I soon after concieved the idea of establishing a hospital for the treatment of the diseases of women. I had the good fortune to gain the friendship and assistance of Drs. John W. Francis, Valentine Mott, Alex. H. Stevens, Edward Delafield and Horace Green, together with Hon. Peter Cooper and Hon. Erastus C. Benedict. With the endorsement and coöperation of these gentlemen, I was eventually enabled to organize a board of lady managers, which was known as the Woman's Hospital Association. It consisted of thirty-five members. The principal officers of the Association were, Mrs. David Codwise, Mrs. William B. Astor, Mrs. Ogden Hoffman, Mrs. Jacob Le Roy, and Mrs. T. C. Doremus.

This association was formed on the 10th of February, 1855, and the hospital was opened for the reception of patients on the first day of May following. I was appointed Surgeon to the hospital, with the medical gentlemen previously named as the Consulting Board.

The hospital was filled the day it was opened, and there were always more applicants for admission than could be received. Needing funds to start it with, I appeared before the Common Council with Mrs. Doremus, Dr. Francis, Dr. Mott and Mr. H. L. Stuart, and obtained ten thousand dollars from the city for the use of the hospital.

The Board of Lady Managers, instead of giving me an assistant physician, gave me a female secretary, who knew nothing about medicine. After six months' experience, I saw that I must have a qualified assistant, I applied to the Board of Lady Managers,

and they authorized me to appoint any one who would suit me. I offered the appointment first to Dr. — — Johnston, son of Dr. Frank U. Johnston, of New York, who could not accept it. I then offered it to Dr. George F. Shady, now Surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital and editor of the *Medical Record*, who also declined it. Soon after this I accidentally made the acquaintance of Dr. T. A. Emmet, to whom I offered the place, which he accepted.

EDITOR.—Allow me to interrupt you, Dr. Sims. Is it to be understood that you were the originator and sole founder of the Woman's Hospital?

DR. S.—Certainly, that is the fact.

EDITOR.—And its only active medical officer during the first six months of its existence?

DR. S.—Yes.

EDITOR.—How was the transition effected by which this temporary Woman's Hospital was changed into the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York?

DR. S.—A year's experience proved to the satisfaction of everybody connected with the institution that it should be enlarged and placed on a more permanent footing. To this end, I went before the legislature and asked for a charter of incorporation under the name and style of the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York. Hon. E. C. Benedict wrote the charter, and by his coöperation and that of Hon. James W. Beekman and Mr. A. R. Wetmore, the charter was obtained creating a Board of Governors composed of twenty-seven gentlemen. Among whom were Hon. Peter Cooper, Hon. Erastus C. Benedict, George T. Tremble, Robert B. Minturn, and others. The ladies constituting the original Woman's Hospital Association of the first institution became, under the new charter, the Board of Lady Managers of the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York, whose duty it was to manage the domestic concerns of the hospital, while the Board of

Governors raised funds for building purposes and organized the Medical Board. About a year later I obtained an act from the Legislature authorizing the Common Council of the City of New York to give us a site for the hospital. The city gave us the block of land between 49th and 50th streets, and Fourth and Lexington avenues, known as the "Old Potter's Field of 1832." After this I went before the Legislature again, and with the assistance of Hon. Messrs. Beekman, Benedict and Wetmore, obtained an appropriation of \$50,000, for building purposes, which we subsequently received after we had complied with the specified conditions.

EDITOR.—What plans of hospital construction were adopted, and who suggested them?

Dr. S.—The Board of Governors appointed Mr. Rich architect, in 1860, and adopted a plan with which I was not satisfied. In 1861 I went to Europe for recreation and for the purpose of studying hospital construction. I there saw that the pavilion plan was the only one adopted for building hospitals, and on my return to New York, in 1862, I submitted a plan, through the new architect, Mr. Harrison, which was accepted by the Board of Governors. One pavilion was finished in 1867, and the second is just now being completed.

EDITOR.—How was the medical service of the hospital performed, and by whom?

Dr. S.—From its foundation, in 1855, to 1862, when I went to Europe, I performed the service, with one assistant; during my absence, Dr. Emmet replaced me as surgeon-in-chief. After my return I was elected one of the Board of Governors. Finding that there was general professional dissatisfaction with the "one man power" in the institution, I, as one of the Board of Governors, induced the Board to remodel the medical service by creating a medical board of four, among whom the beds in the hospital were to be equally divided. The new hospital was opened with seventy beds.

The Governors selected Drs. Peaslee, Emmet, Thomas and myself as members of this new organization.

EDITOR.—Did you remodel the Medical Board for the purpose of obtaining an active position in the Woman's Hospital?

Dr. S.—No, I did not. On my return from Europe Dr. Emmet offered me half the medical service in the hospital, which I declined. Dr. Delafield, then President of the Consulting Board of the Woman's Hospital, wished to make me surgeon-in-chief of the hospital instead of Dr. Emmet, which I also declined, and when the new regime went into effect I accepted the place of surgeon only at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Benedict, Mr. Beekman, President of the Board of Governors, Dr. Delafield, Dr. Gautier and others. The hospital was unpopular with the profession in New York while I was at the head of it, because it was wholly under the control of one man. It was more unpopular under Dr. Emmet, because of the one-man power, which was now exerted over a larger hospital, one of seventy beds instead of twenty-four. I reorganized it with the view to meet the wishes of the medical profession, and with the particular object of placing my *then* good friend, Dr. Thomas, in the institution. Thus you see, there was a general reason, and a special reason for its reorganization.

But for my warm personal friendship for Dr. Thomas and my desire to place him in the hospital, I don't think I would have troubled myself with the reorganization of the Medical Board. It is said among the doctors of New York, that Dr. Thomas is the author of the cowardly attack made on me by Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas. It is the old story of ingratitude, etc.

EDITOR.—How long was Dr. Emmet your assistant surgeon?

Dr. S.—From the fall of 1855, until I went to Europe, in 1862, nearly seven years.

EDITOR.—What qualifications were possessed by Dr. Emmet, which recommended him to you for that position?

DR. S.—He was a graduate in medicine, member of a good family, and had just married a very dear friend of mine, whom I had known from the time she was a little girl.

EDITOR.—Was he specially versed in gynecology?

DR. S.—Not at all; the Woman's Hospital has been his great school, and I initiated him into the methods of treatment that are followed to-day in that institution.

EDITOR.—Your relations with him were very friendly?

DR. S.—They were more than that. I left the Woman's Hospital in his charge, when I went to Europe, gave him my office, gave him all my private business and personal influence; and if he had been my own son I could not have done more for him.

EDITOR.—How long have you known Dr. Thomas?

DR. S.—I do not know exactly; I can say about eighteen years—more or less.

EDITOR.—What was his reputation as a medical man at that time?

DR. S.—He was known as an admirable teacher and a most accomplished physician.

EDITOR.—What have been your professional relations with him?

DR. S.—From the beginning of our acquaintance we have been on the most friendly terms, and I have always entertained for his industry and talents the highest admiration.

EDITOR.—Had he made a specialty of the diseases of woman before his acquaintance with you?

DR. S.—Not that I know of.

EDITOR.—What was his first connection with the Woman's Hospital, and when was it made?

DR. S.—About sixteen or seventeen years ago (previously to my going to Europe) I gave him the privilege of holding an outdoor clinic at the Woman's Hospital.

EDITOR.—Did he then become interested in gynecology?

DR. S.—Yes. I gave him the freedom of the hospital; he was there constantly, and he had every opportunity for becoming familiar with the methods and manner of performing the operations that were peculiar to that institution. From this dates his reputation as a gynecologist.

EDITOR.—What have been the relations existing between Dr. Peaslee and yourself?

DR. S.—Seemingly friendly. For myself, I have been perfectly friendly to him; but facts have recently come to my knowledge which prove that he has been, for years, an implacable enemy to me.

EDITOR.—During your connection with the Woman's Hospital, was there, at any time, any want of harmony in the Medical Board?

DR. S.—Not at all. Our personal relations were very friendly.

EDITOR.—When did you receive the first intimation of a feeling of enmity against you?

DR. S.—Between the 12th and 15th of January, 1875, about three weeks after I was dismissed from the hospital.

EDITOR.—Did this intimation come from a trustworthy or authoritative source?

DR. S.—Yes; from one of the Governors of the Woman's Hospital, one who has been on the Board since its foundation, and a man of the highest character.

EDITOR.—In what form was this communicated to you?

DR. S.—I can only repeat what I said in my pamphlet: "I called on one of the Board of Governors, who had always been one of my best friends, and asked him to take a stand to reinstate me, and to my great surprise he told me that my associates in the Medical Board were opposed to me, and desired the Governors to accept my resignation; urging that the best thing for the interests of the hospital was to get me out of it, as I was a reckless operator and was injuring the reputation of the hospital."

EDITOR.—In the pamphlet of your adversaries there is a labored explanation of

the manner in which their circular, dated May 5th, became delayed until May 18th, the day before your intended departure for Europe; please state the grounds for your "suspicions" that this paper was antedated and intentionally delayed.

DR. S.—On the 7th of May Dr. Pallen read, before the New York County Medical Society, an exhaustive paper on Dysmenorrhœa and the Operations for its Cure. On this occasion there was a sharp discussion between Dr. Peaslee and myself, during which some spicy personalities were indulged in. After a while there were mutual explanations leading to a reconciliation and professions of friendly feeling on both sides, in which *I* was certainly sincere. Not so Dr. Peaslee, for I soon heard of remarks coming from him that showed that he was not sincere. After this he and his confreres planned their attack on me, ante-dating it so as to avoid the suspicion that it originated in a feeling of revenge for the affair of the 7th of May—a meeting that will not soon be forgotten by the members of the New York County Medical Society—and they delayed the publication of their circular, till the night of the 18th of May, intentionally, knowing that I was going abroad the next day for five or six months and would not have time to answer them until my return in the Fall.

EDITOR.—They say, (page 5), "We would gladly have consulted Dr. Sims' convenience by preparing our statement several weeks earlier, but we saw the biographical sketch only in time to issue it when we did." What have you to say to this?

DR. S.—The biography appeared in the January number of the *Virginia Medical Monthly*, 1877, and Mr. Stuart reprinted it in the *Medical Eclectic* on the 15th of March following, during my absence at the South, inserting the portion reflecting on the moral courage of my late colleagues, which I had erased from his original manuscript. I returned from the South on the last day of

March, and in a day or two afterwards I heard that the medical atmosphere of New York was poisoned with malicious reports about me among the doctors, and with abuse of me for permitting my biography to appear in the *Medical Eclectic*. Now would it not be very odd if all the doctors in town had seen this biography in March and early in April, and were talking about it and were industriously villifying me, and yet kept it dark from Drs. Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas? How could these three be ignorant of these things, when everybody else was talking about them. It is evidently *not true* that they "saw the biographical sketch only in time to issue it (the circular) when we (they) did"—i. e., on the 18th of May.

But I happen to have it in my power to bring this thing a little more vividly to their minds. These gentlemen have made the mistake of supposing that every country doctor was a dupe, and a partisan of theirs, who happened to listen politely and patiently to their misrepresentations of me. In several instances physicians from a distance have come directly from Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas to my house and repeated to me the disreputable things said of me by them. I can, by associating the visits of a few of them with important operations performed by me in their presence, fix the very time of these slanderous statements. One of these was on the 16th of April last. At that time I was told by a distinguished doctor from a neighboring city, that the New York doctors generally, and Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas in particular, were abusing me for allowing my biography to be published in a medical journal that belonged to irregulars. But Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas pretend to say that they never saw this journal till the 18th of May, or at the outside, the 5th, when everybody in New York knows that they and their satellites were the men that started the scandal in March and magnified it in April. I am surprised that they made any attempt to

excuse themselves on the question of antedating their circular. But to show you that Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas do not scruple to make any statement that suits their purpose, here is a letter from Mr. Stuart that contradicts *in toto* their statement that the biographical sketch came to their notice only in time to issue their circular when they did, *i. e.*, on the 18th of May:

I hereby certify, that the *Medical Eclectic*, containing reprint of my biographical sketch of Dr. Sims, was published on the 20th of March; that I left two copies at Dr. Emmet's house, 89 Madison avenue, on the 22d of the month, one for Dr. Emmet, with a request that it should be handed to him, and one for Miss Booth, and that I mailed on the same day (22d of March) a copy to Dr. Thomas and one to Dr. Peaslee, prepaying postage on the same. Being determined that these gentlemen should not be ignorant of what I had written, I sent each one of them another copy by mail about a week after I sent the first.

H. L. STUART.

Aug. 23d, 1877.

This proves that Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas each had two copies of the biography before the first day of April, and yet they have declaimed before the world that they saw it only in time to issue their circular when they did on the 18th of May.

EDITOR.—Doctors Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas state that you *voted affirmatively* “on the resolutions excluding cases of uterine cancer from the hospital, and limiting the number of spectators to fifteen at operations there,” while in your pamphlet you state just as distinctly that you “did not vote at all.” What are the facts in relation to this matter?

DR. S.—There is a discrepancy in their dates and a contradiction in facts in this relation. There is a direct contradiction between the two published accounts of Drs. Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas. For instance, in their reply to my pamphlet, page 6, they say:

“Several meetings were held upon the subject, and on the 12th of January, 1874, resolutions were passed by the Medical

Board requesting the Board of Governors to exclude cancer cases from the hospital, and to limit the number of spectators present at any operation to twenty-five. Upon these resolutions Dr. Sims *voted affirmatively*, withdrawing his previous opposition to them and seeming, as far as we could judge, to be fully in sympathy with us in the course which was decided upon.”

This is a true statement of what occurred at that meeting. I was willing to exclude cancer cases, and never admitted one afterward. I was also willing to place a reasonable limit upon the number of spectators at operations, while I thought that the interference of the Board of Governors in this matter was wholly unjustifiable. In their “Circular to the Medical Profession,” they say:

“In January, 1874, the Board of Governors of the Woman's Hospital passed the two following resolutions:

- 1st. That no cases of carcinoma uteri should be admitted to the hospital; and,
- 2nd. That not more than fifteen spectators, in addition to the hospital staff, should be present at any operation.

The Medical Board formally discussed these rules, and decided *unanimously* to abide by them, as being called for, and conducive to the best interests of the patients, and of the hospital.”

By comparing their two statements it will be seen that these gentlemen have confounded two meetings, one on the 12th of January with one a week later. At the first meeting the question of admitting cancer cases was finally settled, at the latter meeting the question of cancer did not come up at all, the only question before the Medical Board being in reference to the admission of fifteen spectators at operations instead of twenty-five, as agreed to a week before. It appears from their pamphlet that the Board of Governors rejected the proposition of the Medical Board, agreeing to limit the number to twenty-five, and demanded that we should make the number but fifteen. It appears also, from their statement, that they adopted the rule of limiting the number to fifteen one week after the Board of Gov-

ernors had rejected the former proposition fixing the number at twenty-five. They say that several meetings were held upon the subject, but there was one informal meeting of which they have made no note, and of which they *pretend* they have no recollection, and this was the one which was held two or three days after the Board of Governors rejected the proposition limiting the number to twenty-five, and *this was held*.

Dr. Thomas called this meeting of the Medical Board at Dr. Emmet's house, and informed us that the Board of Governors had rejected our proposition and demanded that we should reduce the number to fifteen. We were *all* disappointed and chagrined at this action of the Board of Governors. Then it was that Dr. Emmet proposed that we should adjourn—which we did in a few minutes—to meet again in three or four days, and that each of us should come with a written opinion as to the course we should pursue. I have stated in my pamphlet exactly what occurred at that meeting, which is as follows:

“At the appointed time and place we met. The chairman, Dr. Emmet, calling the meeting to order, asked me for my report. I then read a dignified and manly protest against the action of the Board of Governors, such as I would not be ashamed to publish to-morrow, if it were necessary. (There was no formal report made out by the other members of the Board). When I had finished, Dr. Thomas said: ‘If we take the stand you suggest we shall all be turned out at once.’ I replied: ‘No, Dr. Thomas, the Board of Governors could turn out any one of us, but they could not afford to turn us all out. They would not dare do it.’”

Dr. Emmet then said: ‘Dr. Sims, take care of that document, we may need it to fall back on.’

I then said, if they did not at once adopt my protest, and take the stand, that the Board of Governors had no right whatever to interfere in matters so strictly belonging to the Medical Board, they would *never have any use in the future for protests*.

A few minutes after this conversation, Drs. Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas adopted

the resolutions as published above, in which they say: ‘Dr. Sims voting affirmatively with the undersigned.’

I did not vote at all. True, I did not rise, and formally say—‘Mr. Chairman, I protest against the adoption of these resolutions, and I wish it to be so recorded in the minutes.’

These gentlemen know as well as I do, that I did not vote at all; that it was impossible for me to vote in the affirmative after the protest I had read, and the stand I took only a moment before.”

But Drs. Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas say:

“About a week subsequently an informal meeting was held for the purpose of arranging means for limiting the number of visitors, as directed by the Board of Governors. All the members of the Board were present, and after the business was finished, Dr. Sims, much to our astonishment, read a paper and a series of resolutions which he had prepared, and which he characterizes as ‘a dignified and manly protest against the action of the Board of Governors’ (page 10). These resolutions advocated resistance to the wishes of that Board, and entirely contradicted the resolutions which had been unanimously passed a week before. Dr. Sims was at once reminded that the resolutions of the past week had been put in the hands of the Board of Governors; but, with an inconsistency which is almost incredible, he still persisted in pressing them. Dr. Emmet asked, ‘Dr. Sims, do you wish to reconsider the subject?’ ‘No,’ said Dr. Sims. Dr. Thomas then said, referring to the Board stultifying itself by then contesting what one week before it had unanimously recommended, ‘If we take the stand you suggest, we shall all be turned out,’ adding, ‘and we should all richly deserve such treatment.’ The remark imputed to Dr. Emmet, ‘Dr. Sims, take care of that document, we may need it to fall back on,’ and Dr. Sims’ reply to Dr. Thomas, are the offspring of a wonderfully prolific, but unfortunately distempered imagination. There had been no understanding at the previous meeting that written opinions should be presented at this meeting; for we considered the whole subject as then finally disposed of.”

It is very strange that Drs. Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas have all forgotten the informal meeting at Dr. Emmet’s house, which occurred between the meeting of the

12th of January, at which we adopted the number of *twenty-five* visitors to operations, and the one a week later, when, at the dictation of the Governors, *they* were compelled to adopt the number of fifteen. At the first meeting the cancer question was settled, because we agreed to admit no more cases of cancer. At the meeting a week later the only question before us was simply the adoption of *fifteen* instead of *twenty-five* spectators. But Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas say that the cancer question was before the Medical Board at each of those meetings. Now this is out of the question. By their own statements they are mistaken, and I hope honestly so. But as they made the mistake in their first hurried publication of saying that I voted for the proposition limiting the number of spectators to fifteen, they seem to think they ought to stick to it now; and to get over their dilemma they conveniently forget the intermediate ten-minute, adjourned meeting that occurred between the 12th and the 19th of January. They also forget that we were to return at a given day, each with a written opinion. They forget that I was called on the moment the meeting was organized to read my report, and they are guilty of making me vote for the proposition of fifteen, and instantly afterwards of rising and reading a protest, that had been prepared with great care, against the vote they say I gave. Now, so far as Peaslee is concerned, he may possibly have forgotten some of these points, if not all of them, for, like myself, he is an *antique*, but as to Emmet and Thomas, I cannot have the same charity. They are young, and it is simply impossible that they could have forgotten all these things. They are guilty of deliberately misrepresenting the facts.

They say (page 7), "The remark imputed to Dr. Emmet, 'Dr. Sims, take care of that document, we may need it to fall back on,' and Dr. Sims' reply to Dr. Thomas, are the offspring of a wonderfully prolific, but unfortunately distempered im-

agination." The prolific and distempered imagination and moral constitution belong alone to Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas. They persistently refuse to remember dates, and times and circumstances, and say only what suits their purposes without any special regard for the facts of the case. Theirs and theirs alone is "a wonderfully prolific, but unfortunately distempered imagination."

EDITOR.—Dr. Sims, what about the annual report that was submitted for your approval?

DR. S.—Dr. Thomas' statement of coming to my house after gas-light and reading the report to me is correct. But at the time my mind was greatly preoccupied with two dangerously-ill patients (one of them died that night). I listened politely to the Doctor, but was thinking of something else all the time, and the reading made no permanent impression on my mind. I am not afraid of acknowledging the truth, and I am sorry that Drs. Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas cannot do the same.

EDITOR.—What have you to say about Mr. Geo. T. M. Davis' long letter to the members of the Medical Board about using their influence with him to put you out of the hospital?

DR. S.—Mr. Davis, personally, did not need to be *influenced*. I said they furnished him with the statistics of the operations done at the hospital, and according to his and their account they did. Why did Mr. Davis wish the statistics? How did he know what they were? Would he have asked for them if he had not been informed that they were supposed to be injurious to me? If the statistics had shown that I had lost but five or six patients out of two hundred and fifteen, would he have had any use for them? He was informed of the nature of the statistics and what use might be made of them by these very men. They alone knew the statistics of the hospital. If they had not thought Mr. Davis could have used them to my prejudice he never would have asked for them. He did

ask for them—they did give them, and he did flourish them before the Board of Governors, and it is a matter of no importance at which meeting of the Board of Governors this was done. This shows the animus of the doctors who suggested the thing to Mr. Davis. Mr. Davis says he applied for them in his official capacity, but when he used them in the Board, I have heard (from one of the Governors present) he refused to let any one examine them, saying they were private. But this is a matter of no consequence. They were furnished by the Medical Board, and they were used in the Board of Governors, and I repeat, that *one of the Governors told me*, that my associates in the Medical Board were opposed to me and wished to get me out of it, and "desired the Governors to accept my resignation," urging that it was the best thing for the interests of the hospital, as I was a reckless operator. The question at issue, is, did Drs. Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas influence any of the members of the Board of Governors to accept my resignation? Did they use influences against me at the time they were pretending to me to be friendly to me and in favor of my continuing with them in the Medical Board? I dare them to raise an issue in court or by arbitration with power to send for papers and persons, and I will, by putting the Governors and the Lady Managers on oath, prove very quickly what was their animus, their action and their real influence with the Governors on the question at issue.

Mr. Davis is simply co-conspirator with Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas, and his testimony is only that of an accomplice.

EDITOR.—Are the statistics quoted in your pamphlet the same as those made use of by Mr. Davis at the meeting of the Board of Governors? If so, how did you become aware of that fact?

DR. S.—Mr. Davis says (page 10) in his letter, "I applied, in my official capacity as one of the Governors, to both Dr.

Thomas, as the Secretary, and to Dr. Emmet, as the Chairman of the Medical Board, for the information I desired, propounding in writing, such questions as I deemed essential to elicit the facts I was in quest of." In plain English, Mr. Davis asked these gentlemen for the statistics of the hospital.

Drs. Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas say (page 12), "that Dr. Sims was fully aware of the fact that these statistics were neither prepared, nor presented by the Medical Board, that they were entirely incorrect." And in comparing the table of statistics used by Mr. Davis with that used in my pamphlet, they say in a note (page 11): "The above is not Col. Davis' table, but Dr. Sims' ; the two do not agree."

Dr. Whitwell was Senior House Surgeon at the Woman's Hospital, from October, 1874, to March, 1875. Soon after he left the hospital, he told me that Dr. Emmet had, in January, handed him a letter from Mr. Davis, written to Dr. Emmet, asking him for the statistics of all operations performed in the hospital by all the surgeons during the time that I was connected with the institution. That he, with the two other House Surgeons, Dr. DuBois and Dr. Pray, set to work, looked over the books, and in due time made out the table and handed it to Dr. Emmet for Mr. Davis. I asked him if he had a copy of the table he had made out; he replied, yes. I then asked him to furnish me with one, and he did, and this was the table I used in my paper, which Drs. Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas now say is not the same as that used by Mr. Davis.

On Wednesday, August 2d, only a fortnight ago, I met Dr. Whitwell in San Francisco, and I asked him if the table of statistics he furnished me in 1875 was an exact copy of that he made out for Dr. Emmet in answer to Mr. Davis' letter, and he said it was. And to-day (August 16th) I received a telegram from him at San Francisco, in answer to one sent yesterday, reiterating the fact that the Davis table of statistics and mine were identical.

How then can Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas say, "the above is not Col. Davis' table, but Dr. Sims'; the two do not agree?"

But let me call Mr. Davis to the stand. Mr. Davis, in his voluminous letter to Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas (page 10), says:

"At the January meeting, 1875, of the Board of Governors, a month after Dr. Sims had ceased to be a surgeon to the Woman's Hospital, the statistics that he alleged were used 'to put me (him) out' were for the *first time* brought to the notice or knowledge of the Board of Governors, and while the nomination of Dr. Barker was under consideration."

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Davis fully acknowledges that his table and mine were the same, when he says the statistics that I alleged were used "to put me out," were for the *first time* brought to the notice of the Board of Governors by him a month after I had been put out.

This shows that Drs. Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas neglected to give their volunteer witness, Mr. Davis, the proper *cue* on this point.

EDITOR.—In what does the table of statistics in your pamphlet differ from that put forth by Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas?

DR. S.—In my pamphlet the statistics as furnished by Dr. Whitwell to both Mr. Davis and myself, were from 1st of May, 1872, to 22d of December, 1874. But Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas have made out their statistical table from April, 1872, to January, 1875, covering a period of thirty-nine days when I was not connected with the hospital. They might, with the same propriety, have added a month or two more to have suited their own purposes. All this squabbling and quibbling over statistics is too absurd. But as they intended them less for the profession than the public, it suits their purposes. Mr. Davis applied to Dr. Thomas and Dr. Emmet for these statistics. Dr. Emmet, through his House Surgeon, Dr.

Whitwell, furnished them to Mr. Davis, although Drs. Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas now say (page 8), "We had no more agency in obtaining these statistics" than Dr. Sims himself."

Now let us see how these gentlemen manipulate statistics to suit their own ends:

1st. Dr. Whitwell goes over the Hospital Records in January, 1875, and says I performed 215 operations during my connection with the hospital.

2nd. Dr. Hunter, Dr. Clarke and Dr. Dudley go over the same hospital records in January, 1877, and certify that I performed but 152 operations during this time, and then Drs. Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas make another deduction, reducing my operations at last from 215 to 88!!!

Now how was it possible for these gentlemen to have reduced the sum of 215 to 88? Let us see: Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas, with their aids, Hunter, Clarke and Dudley, put their heads together to see how they could destroy the validity of Whitwell's table as furnished to Davis. They all fell upon the plan of throwing out the 64 operations performed by me for dysmenorrhœa. Of course I do not accuse Hunter, Clarke and Dudley of altering the books, but they simply carried out the wishes of their masters by making the deduction of 64, as it was already agreed to do.

But here they, in their hurry, evidently made a mistake of 1 in their subtraction. And then, passing their new table, thus altered from 215 to 152, over to Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas, the latter feeling not quite satisfied, determined to make assurance *doubly* sure, proceeded forthwith to abstract another 64!!! generously leaving 88 as the whole number of operations performed by me instead of 215, as the books really show. All this goes to prove that Whitwell's table was absolutely correct, for by adding the double deductions, made by the two parties that manipulated the tables, to the sum 88, which they say is the correct number, it corresponds exactly with Whit-

well's table, *minus* 1, which they lost in their repeated abstractions.

I performed, during my connection with the hospital:

According to Dr. Whitwell, 215 operations.

" Dr. Hunter & Co. 152 "

63

How could Dr. Whitwell, Dr. DuBois and Dr. Pray possibly have made such a blunder as to accredit me with 63 operations that I never performed.

This is the explanation:

At the dictation of Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas, their assistants go to work expressly to make a table that shall differ from Whitwell's. Having finished their work, they accompany it with the following certificate:

" We certify that the above statistics are taken from the record books of the Woman's Hospital, and are correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

(Signed.) JAMES B. HUNTER, M. D.,
Asst. Surg. N. Y. State Woman's Hospital.
A. S. CLARKE, M. D.,
House Surg. N. Y. State Woman's Hospital.
E. C. DUDLEY, M. D.,
Senior Asst. House Surg. N. Y. State
Woman's Hospital."

Such "bull-dozing" of statistics was never heard of before in the annals of medicine.

EDITOR.—Upon what grounds did Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas exclude the 64 operations you performed for dysmenorrhœa (magnifying them to 127).

DR. S.—They quoted my book on Uterine Surgery to show that it was not a serious operation. In my hands it is not; but Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas know very well that it is regarded all over the world by the profession at large as a very serious operation, and occasionally it is attended with fatal results. Only yesterday, Dr. Louis Bauer, of your city, informed me that some years ago, in 1867 or '68, he took a patient, a lady from Montreal, to Dr. Emmet, at the Woman's Hospital, who was a great sufferer from dysmenorrhœa, that Dr. Emmet performed my operation of posterior section of the cervix uteri, and that

the patient* died in consequence of the operation.

This shows that the operation is a serious one, even in hands so skillful as Dr. Emmet's; and it is well known that Dr. Emmet performs this operation less frequently now than he formerly did. The statistical table made up for this occasion by Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas, so ably assisted by their aids, Drs. Hunter, Clarke and Dudley, show negatively, that Dr. Emmet performed this operation only four times, from April, 1872, to January, 1875; Dr. Peaslee eighteen times, and Dr. Thomas twenty, while they say I performed the operation sixty-four times in the same period. But Dr. Thomas does not, I believe, perform the operation as often as he formerly did, because he does not regard it as so safe as he formerly did. And as to Dr. Peaslee, his *method of operating* justifies the exclusion of all his cases, for his *performance* is not to be dignified by the name operation.

EDITOR.—The following paragraph (page 15) occurs in the pamphlet of Drs. Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas: "Dr. Sims declares that one of the Board of Governors asserted to him that his associates in the Medical Board were opposed to him, and desired the Governors to accept his resignation. We never gave the least foundation for any such statement, and Dr. Sims should not have listened to it, if it really were made to him, knowing, as he did, that some of his colleagues were at that very time, to their own detriment, endeavoring as individuals to prevent the acceptance of his resignation." What explanation have you to make of this?

DR. S.—As I have already stated, I thought my colleagues were true to me till I was told to the contrary by one of the oldest and truest of the Hospital Governors, and it is impossible for him to prevaricate. They say I knew that some of my "colleagues were, at that very time, to their own detriment, endeavoring as indi-

viduals to prevent the acceptance of his resignation."

Dr. Thomas repeatedly told me he was doing his best with the Governors to prevent the acceptance of my resignation, and I was simple enough to believe him, and honestly believed him till one of the Governors, whom I wished to move to reinstate me, "told me that my associates in the Medical Board were opposed to me, and desired the Governors to accept my resignation, urging that the best thing for the interests of the hospital was to get me out of it, as I was a reckless operator, and was injuring the reputation of the hospital." Dr. Thomas told me, after they got me out of the hospital, that *he had used great exertion to keep me in*, that men were *ungrateful*, and that the time would come when *I would doubtless abuse him for his efforts to serve me!*

The Doctor, at that time, knew better than any one else how he had pulled his wires, but I did not understand him at the time. Of course it is easy enough to understand him now. There was one member, and but one member of the Board of Governors over whom Dr. Thomas was supposed to have any influence, and he exerted it so successfully that this member was second only to Mr. Davis in his violent denunciations of me at the boisterous meeting of the Governors, in December, at which I was put out of the hospital. So much for Dr. Thomas' efforts, "to his own detriment," to prevent the acceptance of my resignation.

EDITOR.—They say "Dr. Sims' apology was not read to the Medical Board." How is this?

DR. S.—I did not present it to the Medical Board as a Board, but I read it to each one of them, and here are the facts:

After writing my resignation, I presented it to Dr. Thomas for his criticism, indeed it was matter of grave consultation between us, whether it could be improved without sacrifice of truth and honor; and he said

it was all right. In a few days after this the Medical Board met at the hospital. It was the last meeting I attended. Dr. Emmet and myself were the first to enter the committee room, and there I read it to Dr. Emmet, and he expressed to me the hope that my resignation would not be accepted. Soon after, Dr. Thomas entered the room, and as we three formed a quorum, we organized and proceeded to business. After a little, Dr. Peaslee came in, and when the Board adjourned, I stopped Dr. Peaslee, as we were going from the committee room into the hall, and read the document to him, for I was determined that they should all see it, and the facts are precisely as I have here detailed them.

I am charitable enough to Dr. Peaslee to believe, on account of his age, that he has no recollection of it; but this charity does not extend to Emmet and Thomas.

EDITOR.—From these facts it appears that these gentlemen have the happy faculty of presenting falsehood in the garb of truth?

DR. S.—Yes, and of presenting truth in a false light. This is in keeping with their policy on every point at issue between us. They seem to think there was a letter-of resignation, and a note of apology; but the only communication I made to the Governors was the following:

Gentlemen:—

Having said at the annual meeting that I would send in my resignation as Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital, I feel in honor bound to do so.

In taking leave of your honorable body, allow me to say that I feel great regret at having said aught to mar the harmony of the anniversary meeting, and I further regret that I seized that time and occasion to lay my views before you.

(Signed.) J. MARION SIMS.

EDITOR.—They say they could not, as a Board, protest against the acceptance of your resignation because you, in your speech, said you would resign "unless the two rules were rescinded at their *next* meeting." Is this correct?

DR. S.—Mr. Davis, as a co-conspirator

with Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas, makes, with them, the same mistakes in reporting my speech. It would be odd if they did not all agree on this and every other point at issue.

Mr. Davis says (page 9) :

"Dr. Sims concluded his attack upon the Board of Governors with a vehement *threat* that unless the Board, at its next *regular* meeting, *repealed* the two resolutions, above referred to, his resignation was at their disposal."

Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas also say that I threatened to resign, "unless the two rules were rescinded at their *next* meeting." These gentlemen write from impressions made on their minds in November, 1874. When I saw the effect of my speech on my hearers, I wrote it out a day or two afterwards (November 21st, 1874) and wrote it as literally as I possibly could. The probabilities would be greatly in favor of my report being more correct than that of the conspirators. But I will prove out of their own mouths that I am right:

Davis, and Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas all unite in saying that I would resign unless the Board of Governors rescinded their resolutions. If they are right, then I ought to have waited for the next regular meeting of the Board of Governors to see whether they would rescind or adhere to them. But I did not wait. I sent the resignation to the first meeting of the Board of Governors held after the annual meeting at which I made the speech. This is as nearly verbatim what I said as it is possible for any one to have made it:

"Sir, such an act as this is unworthy of the Board of Governors from which it emanates. For myself, I have never heeded your edict, and never will; and if you are aggrieved at this, you can have my resignation at your next meeting, if you wish it."

Having said this on the impulse of the moment, I felt in honor bound to send in my resignation at once, hoping my associates would be able to prevent its acceptance, as they made me believe they would. But if I had made my resignation contin-

gent upon the action of the Board of Governors at their next meeting, I would, logically, have waited to see whether they would rescind or enforce resolutions already in force.

EDITOR.—But these gentlemen state that, "After the first meeting of the Board had passed without repeal of the resolutions, Dr. Sims was bound by his word of promise to send in his resignation." How does this correspond with the facts as they occurred?

DR. S.—Doctors Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas have no regard whatever for dates. They seem to jump at what they wish, whether consistent with facts or not.

The anniversary meeting was held at the Woman's Hospital on the 19th of November, 1874. The next meeting of the Board of Governors was held a few days before the 22nd day of December following, for it was on that day that I received notice of the acceptance of my resignation, and that day terminated my connection with the Woman's Hospital.

They have simply manufactured *my threat*, and then they have chosen to mould my action to suit, *i. e.*, they say "the first meeting of the Board was passed without the repeal of the resolutions," and after this I sent in my resignation. According to this, the December meeting passed quietly; there was no action of the Board of Governors one way or the other!!! therefore I must, according to their account, have sent in my resignation at the next regular meeting, which would have been in January; but I went out of the hospital on the 22d of December, and on the 12th of January I wrote to Mr. Davis, asking to be reinstated at their approaching January meeting.

These are the facts of the case, which will be further established by Mr. Davis himself, for he says, "at the next *regular* meeting of the Board, to be holden on the second Tuesday in January, 1875, it would be called upon to act upon the nomination of Dr. Barker as the successor of Dr. Sims."

According to Drs. Peaslee, Emmet and

Thomas, my resignation was accepted at the second meeting of the Board of Governors held after the annual meeting of the 19th of November, 1874, that is, at the January meeting, 1875. But according to Mr. Davis, the co-conspirator, this meeting on the second Tuesday in January was taken up with "the nomination of Dr. Barker as the successor of Dr. Sims." Mr. Davis is right—the others wrong.

EDITOR.—They complain that your speech, as reported in your pamphlet is not a verbatim report. Was it or not?

DR. S.—I said in my pamphlet *very nearly verbatim*. The speech was written out hurriedly, within about forty-eight hours after its delivery, and it is as near a verbatim report as I could make it. I left out the matter about the title to the land on which the hospital stands, which depends upon our giving twenty-five free beds to the city as a consideration for the land, and how it was that I said the Lady Managers had no right to say what patients should be admitted and what should not be admitted.

EDITOR.—They also complain that you did not publish the complimentary things you said of them in your speech?

DR. S.—And they affect to believe that what I said of them was "in irony." I was never more in earnest in all my life, and they know this very well. But I have no objection to give you my views about these gentlemen. Many hospitals can boast of one or two great names, but no other hospital in the world can boast of three such men as Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas. Peaslee is the author of the best monograph in any language on any subject. I would rather be the author of his book on Ovarian Tumors than of any other book that our medical literature has produced. Emmet has operated more frequently for vesico-vaginal fistula than any man living. He operates with great dexterity and success. He performs my operation now just as I taught him twenty-two years ago, and I very naturally feel proud of my pupil. His

operation for lacerated cervix uteri will give him immortal fame even if he should never contribute another thing to the progress of gynecology. Thomas is one of the most eloquent teachers that New York has ever produced. He, like Peaslee, is learned, classical and scholarly. He is the author of one of the best books ever written on the Diseases of Women, and as a practitioner he has no superior.

I shall soon go to Paris, expressly to write a new edition of my book. I have promised the profession that this controversy shall not in the least prevent me from doing ample justice in my book to the labors of these gentlemen. Time will show whether they are equally just to me in their future works. Dr. Thomas is the only author who has heretofore done ample justice to my discoveries and inventions.

EDITOR.—They complain that the tone and style of your written speech are not as you delivered it.

DR. S.—Tone and style can not be set up in type. I think the same speech would sound very differently if delivered by Peaslee, Emmet or Thomas. It would be interesting to compare the tone and style of these men, one with the other.

EDITOR.—Did you invite strangers to Drs. Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas' operations at the hospital contrary to their known wishes?

DR. S.—They wish to make it appear that I was in the habit of filling their operating rooms with strangers, contrary to their known wishes. Nothing could be further from the truth. I remember one occasion, and but one, when I said to gentlemen present on my operating day, that Dr. Thomas would doubtless be glad to see them on the following Saturday at an ovariotomy, and I may possibly have said the same thing of Dr. Peaslee, but this was all.

EDITOR.—They say you "had put an advanced cancer case into one of our beds, in order, we must believe, to make it appear to the Governors that we were united

with him in setting at defiance rules of which he knew we approved as being necessary." What are the facts?

DR. S.—I always found Peaslee and Emmet willing to lend me a bed for a patient when they had vacant ones. I now and then loaned beds to them. We were always willing to oblige each other. I never knew any one to take a bed without asking for it, and I was never refused by either of them when I asked the loan of a bed. I do not remember ever having asked Dr. Thomas for one.

In the fall of 1872 several cancer cases were admitted to the hospital. On the 7th of December, 1872, Dr. Thomas admitted "an advanced cancer case," which he begged me to operate on for him. I agreed to do it. Saturday was his operating day, Monday mine, and I was to have operated on *his* case the Monday following the day Dr. Thomas admitted her. Unfortunately I was called to Saratoga the next day, was absent all day Monday, my operating day, and did not return till Tuesday. Got home very unwell; was not able to get out for several days, and when I at last went to the hospital, I found Dr. Thomas' "advanced cancer case" far advanced into a sloughing which produced a fearful stench, poisoning the air of the ward. Some patients were about to leave, or had left the hospital in consequence of this, and the Lady Managers very naturally made a great row about it, and this case of Dr. Thomas' was the beginning and the sole cause of all the trouble about the question of admitting cancer cases into the hospital. And yet, Dr. Thomas, you have the effrontery to stand up and say to the world that I put an advanced cancer case into one of your beds in order, you believe, to make it appear to the Governors that you were united with me in setting at defiance rules of which I knew you approved as being necessary. Now Sir, up to this moment there were no rules about it. We all admitted cancer cases, and there were "none to make us

afraid." No one thought of rules, or of excluding cancer cases till you admitted this case and asked me to operate on it for you, saying you wished to see my method of operating. I will not say that you gave me your "advanced cancer case" for a malicious purpose, but the sequel might be so construed by any one of a more suspicious nature.

From the time Dr. Thomas admitted this "advanced cancer case," which was the beginning of all our trouble with the Board of Lady Managers, there were no more admitted to my wards till the 15th of May following, and from that date till the 23d of June there were five admitted. The house surgeon in charge of my wards (and Dr. Emmet's) did not wish to be troubled with such cases, and refused to admit them. But when Dr. Wylie took charge of our wards, in the spring of '73, he spoke to the Lady Managers on the subject and told them that many incipient cancer cases presented themselves for admission, and he thought they should be admitted, for the reason that they could be treated, and relieved temporarily, without any detriment or annoyance to the other patients. The Board of Lady Managers listened to his advice and allowed him to admit such cases at his discretion. And this accounts for the fact of the sudden appearance of these cases in our wards after their exclusion for four months by Dr. Wylie's predecessor. Dr. Thomas was, I believe, the first to profit by his kind interference with the Board of Lady Managers, for he operated on the first case that was admitted by Dr. Wylie. My first case came in on the 15th of May, the second on the 18th, the other three in June. If I remember rightly Peaslee operated on a case about the same time. I bring forward these facts to show you that Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas have written at random when they say that I "put an advanced cancer case into one of our beds, in order, we must believe, to make it appear to the Governors that we were united with him in

setting at defiance rules of which he knew we approved as being necessary." They admitted cancer cases and operated on them at the same time I did, and now they pretend that they did not. Their whole pamphlet is a mixture of misrepresentations of dates and facts.

EDITOR.—Dr. Sims, the explanations you have given on the points at issue between Drs. Peaslee, Emmet and yourself, are most satisfactory to me, and I am sure they will prove so to the profession at large.

DR. S.—Sir, such quibbling, such prevarication, such perversion of facts, such evasion of truth, as these men have descended to put forth in their scurrilous pamphlet, would well become a third-rate pettifogger (yclept in New York a shyster), but is wholly beneath the dignity of the true physician, who is ever the high-toned, honorable man. I regret this whole affair most sincerely, and the time is not far distant when Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas will regret it too. This unfortunate controversy is a disgrace to medicine, a disgrace to the country, a disgrace to the age. Although local, and of a personal character, it touches the honor of the whole profession, and its influence will be felt in and on the profession for a long time to come. These men clandestinely persecuted me in a shameless manner long before Mr. Stuart (unfortunately) said "they were invisible in the hour of conflict," between me and the Governors. Their wanton attack made on me just on the eve of my departure for Europe was an outrage on propriety. The profession have seen their circular letter; they have read my reply; they have read their pamphlet; and now they have my explanation in rebuttal. Thus, we appeal to the profession. Let the profession speak. If these men are sustained in their truckling sycophancy to the Board of Governors and Lady Managers of the Woman's Hospital; if they are sustained in their clandestine persecution of me; if they are sustained in the publication of their circular; if they

are sustained in the scurrilous pamphlet they have published—then has my life of honor and probity been in vain; then have I fruitlessly given more than forty years to the elevation and advancement of medicine; then have I generously but foolishly thrown open to the world the discoveries and inventions I have made for the amelioration of human suffering; discoveries and inventions that culminated in building up a great hospital and in establishing great principles of treatment, all of which tended more for the benefit of these three men than for any other three now living.

EDITOR.—Why don't you start another hospital in New York?

DR. S.—What; in opposition to the Woman's Hospital? Never. I have received many letters from medical gentlemen all over the country asking me to do this, and proffering support; but I have no quarrel with the Woman's Hospital. My leaving the hospital has not in the least changed my feelings toward it, nor altered my interest in its success. I send patients to it just as if its management had done justice by me. The hospital is the offspring of my brain and of my labor. Securing the title to the land on which it stands was the hardest work of my life. When that was done the rest was comparatively easy. I would no more do ought to injure the hospital than I would to injure one of my own children if he should prove ungrateful to me.

EDITOR.—Dr. Sims, you told me yesterday that Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas' ungenerous attack on the eve of your departure for Europe had inflicted great loss on you. How is this?

DR. S.—They have caused me the greatest amount of annoyance and mortification. This will doubtless gratify them, and it may gratify them still more to know that they have succeeded in disarranging all my plans for the next two years with great loss to me. I have for a long time wished to write a new edition of my book on Uterine Surgery, but

I have been too constantly occupied with practice in New York to devote any time to this. Last June, I made up my mind to go to Paris in May and remain there till November for this purpose, and to do the same thing next year. This would have given me six months in Paris and six months at home. By this plan I expected to do the literary work that I am anxious to do while I feel intellectually vigorous. But being now detained here all summer by this affair, all my plans for the future are disarranged, and I shall now be compelled to remain in Paris during the winter, and devote myself to the work I had laid out to do during the summer and fall. As my son, Dr. Harry Sims, has removed from New York to San Francisco, there is no longer a necessity for my doing the drudgery that I felt called upon to do for the last six or eight years. I am now free to go and come when I please, and I hope to take the world easier now than I have heretofore.

Editor.—There are many other contemptible little allegations in the pamphlet of Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas that you could doubtless answer, but it is hardly necessary to itemize them?

Dr. S.—Yes; they have said many things, collectively, that neither of them, individually, would dare to say. It is a curious fact that corporations, daily, do dishonest things, from which their individual members would shrink. Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas form just such a corporation *de facto* if not *de jure*. They allege many things against me that not one of them individually can truthfully affirm. For instance, they say, "that from the moment of his connection with the hospital, he disregarded all the rules, whether passed by the Board of Governors, or the Medical Board even with his own concurrence." This is a most sweeping declaration, and, like many others made by them, is without foundation. Let us see what the real truth is. We all entered on duty at the Woman's Hospital, May 1st, 1872. Dr. Emmet

looked upon Peaslee, Thomas and myself as intruders, and did not pretend to disguise his feelings. In taking charge of the beds allotted to us, we refused to interfere between Dr. Emmet and his patients, many of them having been long under his care, we allowed him to retain charge of them, and we treated him otherwise with such kindness and consideration, that he was disarmed of his hostility, and we soon became a unit on all questions affecting the interests of the hospital, and so we remained for the two years and a half that I was on the Medical Board with them until I made the speech at the anniversary meeting, 19th of November, 1874. On the 24th of January, 1874, there was simply a difference of opinion between us, but it in nowise disturbed our harmony. I never disobeyed, in a solitary instance, any rule adopted by the Medical Board, and never disobeyed any adopted by the Board of Governors, except by occasionally inviting one or two medical friends to go to the hospital on my operating day. When I did this I walked with them up to the operating room without asking permission of the engineer, who had been placed in the hall to register and report the number of visitors at operations. And this is the head and front of my offending, and this is the only way in which I ever disobeyed any rule, and then only to this trifling extent. I did not respect the rule reducing the number of visitors to fifteen, but I never over crowded the operating room with visitors *after it was forbidden to do so by the Governors*, nor did I do it before it was forbidden. But in their pamphlet, Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas have labored to produce this impression. The overcrowding was inaugurated by Thomas and Peaslee, who invited gentlemen from their classes to come to the hospital. Emmet and myself having no classes, had nothing to do with it, and yet they say that I "habitually overcrowded the operating room," when the real truth is, that during the whole time I was connected

with the hospital I never, on any occasion, invited more than two or three gentlemen at one time to go with me to the hospital.

EDITOR.—Whatever your present plans may be, I hope you will have no further annoyance with this controversy. This will certainly end it, and you need not fear the verdict of your professional brethren.

Dr. Sims declining to give us any information regarding "Col." Davis, the principal witness of the conspirators, we wrote the following questions to Mr. H. L. Stuart, of New York, and received the subjoined replies :

QUES.—Who, and what is Mr. G. T. M. Davis?

Ans.—He and his son made some money out of "Credit Mobilier" and Union Pacific Railroad matters, and his daughter, Mrs. George Francis Train, by aid of T. C. Durant, of Union Pacific Railroad fame, is also said to be wealthy, as a result of *operations in Union Pacific!*

QUES.—Is it a fact that the Board of Governors and the Board of Lady Managers were and are unanimous in their opposition to Dr. Sims remaining in the hospital?

Ans.—It is not. The majority of the older and more reputable members of both boards sustain Dr. Sims and are opposed to the course of Mr. Davis and his crowd. Among those who support him are Hon. Erastus C. Benedict, who has done more than any other member of the Board of Governors to aid Dr. Sims in founding and establishing the hospital, Hon. A. R. Wetmore, Peter Cooper, and others of like high character and standing; also Mrs. Wm. B. Stridmore, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and ladies of like character and social standing in the Board of Lady Managers, as were the late President of the Board of Governors, Hon. James W. Beekman, and Mrs. T. C. Doremus, President of the Board of Lady Managers.

QUES.—What were the sentiments of the late President of the Board of Governors, Hon. James W. Beekman, toward Dr. Sims and his relations to the hospital?

Ans.—At a reception given by Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. Beekman, meeting Mrs. Dr. Prott, daughter of Dr. Sims residing in Paris, said to her, "My dear child, I wish you to tell your dear father (Dr. Sims) that I love him and have always done so, and that I would tell him so myself if I could find time to see him, and that I think he has been treated *most outrageously* by *all three* of the boards of the Woman's Hospital, and that I and his friends will do our best to set him right. God bless him and his!" Two weeks later Mr. Beekman was in his grave and never met Dr. Sims again. Similar sentiments are entertained by Mr. Cooper, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Wetmore, and others, as I have been repeatedly assured.

QUES.—What do you yourself know of the early efforts of Dr. Sims to found the Woman's Hospital and of the difficulties he had to encounter and overcome, and of his plans?

Ans.—In brief: I met Dr. Sims at his house early in May, 1854. He laid his plans before me and recounted the opposition he had met from the profession. He appeared to be in a state of hopelessness and fatal decline of his physical powers. He told me it was impossible to get a hearing, or arouse any interest in his project for founding a hospital for the treatment of diseases peculiar to woman, reciting several instances of bad treatment and opposition. One instance was of so disgraceful a nature that I can not refrain from stating it here. An eminent surgeon (now dead) connected with the New York City Hospital, borrowed Dr. Sims' instruments, invented by himself, to use in trying to perform Dr. Sims' operation for vesico-vaginal fistula, (they being the only instruments then made) and yet this man failed in common decency, by neglecting to invite Dr. Sims (then a stranger in the city) to witness his attempt, which, as might have been expected, proved a failure, and this great doctor was the most virulent and life-long opponent of Dr.

Sims in the Woman's Hospital, yet at the time of his death, very recently, he, with many other opposers of Dr. Sims and the Woman's Hospital, was a member of the Consulting Board of Surgeons of that institution. This is a sample of the temper of the great majority of the older members of the medical profession in this city at the outset.

The following extract is from Dr. Sims himself, and explains itself:

"In October, 1853, I came to New York to reside; soon after, I conceived the idea of establishing a hospital for the treatment of the diseases of women.

My programme was to enlist the leading members of my profession in the enterprise, and through them to reach influential citizens.

Dr. John W. Francis was the first friend I made; Mr. Henri L. Stuart was the next, and through him I reached the Hon. Peter Cooper, and the Hon. E. C. Benedict, who have remained true friends ever since. Mr. Stuart alone knows the thousand little annoyances, and trials, and troubles I passed through in New York in establishing the Woman's Hospital. He alone knows the opposition and persecution I endured, all of which I forgave long ago.

It was Mr. Stuart who placed me in a position to command the profession, whether they would or not, and to lead them to do what they should have done. Mr. Stuart knows, as I do, that but for his influence exerted in a way that was irresistible, I would have been lost, and the Woman's Hospital could not have been.

All this may seem irrelevant, but I give this hint at the private history of the Woman's Hospital, as a reason, for Mr. Stuart's unwavering attachment to me and to the Woman's Hospital."

Dr. Sims' plan included the establishment of a hospital for the treatment of cancer, which he believed would prove to be a curable disease. His investigations in this field have been extensive, elaborate and minute, going far beyond the teachings of the school of medicine to which he belongs, embracing an original and comprehensive theory and practice based thereon, and it was his intention to have asked the city authorities to

assign him the twenty-five beds to which it is entitled, in consideration of its noble land grant on which the hospital stands, to be used as a permanent cancer hospital, and to ask for suitable appropriations annually to make these beds free to such suffering women afflicted with cancer as were unable to pay for medical treatment and care. The Woman's Hospital should at once be turned over to Dr. Sims, and his original plans carried out by him in their entirety before it is too late. The selfish and scheming interlopers should be turned out, and the institution organized as was originally intended by its founder, Dr. Sims.

What impressed me profoundly from the first was his great modesty, unselfishness and simplicity. He would not consent to have his name placed in the original charter because he thought it would injure his influence in trying to raise up friends and get money for the hospital. This fact enables the hospital authorities to publish their annual circular and reports, including the charter names, and still never mention the name of the founder of the hospital, which is often done.

My own relations with Dr. Sims are as follows: Early in our acquaintance he made me a very generous business offer, which I declined, simply remarking, "Doctor, with your ill health and large family you will have enough to do to get along. We will work together to build up the Woman's Hospital for the sake of woman and humanity. All I want is this, that you shall give your best services and skill, free of charge, to such cases as from time to time, may come under my observation and are unable to pay, as I may call to your attention. I shall never ask anything of you unless I need it, and when I do, I want you to grant it if you can." Dr. Sims replied, "Agreed."

He has kept his part of the agreement to the letter, and we have worked together twenty-two years without friction, and neither has ever lost sight of the great

interests involved in the founding of the Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, nor shall we while we live.

QUES.—What do you know about the present controversy between Dr. Sims, and Drs. Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas?

ANS.—During the time Dr. Sims was absent in Europe, and after his return in 1868, there seemed to be a general disposition among the medical men of New York to ignore him and set up Dr. Emmet as the founder of the Woman's Hospital, who was often represented to be far superior to Dr. Sims in skill and ability, and the impression prevailed that Dr. Sims would never return here. When it was proposed to reorganize the Medical Board, Dr. Emmet went so far as to say to the Hon. Mr. B—, a member of the Board of Governors, "that when Dr. Sims came in the Hospital at one door, he should walk out at the other." Dr. Sims was repeatedly warned he had no genuine support from his associates of the Medical Board, Drs. Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas, but he scouted the idea and would not believe it possible that they could be scheming to involve him in a collision with their coöperators in the boards of Governors and Lady Managers until they had achieved their purpose and had fairly ousted him from his position on the Medical Board. He was more than once told that Dr. Thomas was the main wire puller against him, all to no purpose. Also that the editor of Appleton's New York *Medical Journal*, Dr. Hunter, was the mere tool and "Man Friday" of Dr. Thomas, using that journal to markedly glorify him at the expense of all other members of the profession. These repeated warnings were of no avail, and were unheeded by Dr. Sims until they were demonstrated and exposed by the circular sent to Dr. Sims, and which was set up and printed in the New York *Medical Journal* several days before it was sent to Dr. Sims, May 18th, 1877. I met Dr. Hunter at Dr. Sims' house, and he agreed to publish any statement Dr. Sims

might make. Has he done so? No! but he was the active and willing tool to come and go at the beck of Dr. Thomas in all this disgraceful business of trying to blacken and ruin one of the noblest of men, Dr. Sims.

HENRI L. STUART.

From letters written by Dr. Sims since he reached Paris, we learn that his stay in Europe is likely to be prolonged until September, 1878. His reception there has been most flattering. He was made Honorary President of the International Medical Congress, which met at Geneva on the ninth of September. It is very evident that the personal and professional jealousy which has made his last stay in his native land so uncomfortable, has not extended beyond the seas.

He is now busily engaged upon the revision of his *Uterine Surgery*. The book will not be ready for the press for some months. When it appears we have no doubt it will excel anything which has ever been written upon the subject, and will permanently remain a fitting monument to the fame of one of the few who have really given a strong impulse to the advancement of medicine.

After duly considering all the evidence presented in this case, we have no hesitation whatever in saying that we believe Dr. Sims has proved his case against Drs. Peaslee, Emmet and Thomas. The charges made by Mr. Stuart have been investigated and instead of his statements being "unqualifiedly false," they are proven to be simply true.

In the "struggle for existence," which is yearly becoming a fiercer one in the American medical profession, Dr. J. Marion Sims has shown his ability to survive although every deadly moral weapon has been used against him. Jealousy, calumny, vituperation, slander, malice, falsehood, treason, have been combined against him, and he still lives to fight his enemies with the bright blade of truth, and confusion overwhelms the conspirators.

WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.



First Prize awarded by the Judges for **WARNER & CO'S SOLUBLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS**, over Pills of every description.

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To WM. R. WARNER & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Sugar-Coated Pills.

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“The pills of **PHOSPHORUS** are worthy of special notice. The element is thoroughly diffused and subdivided, yet perfectly protected from oxidation.”

Attest,
J. L. CAMPBELL, [SEAL.] *A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.*
J. R. HAWLEY, President.

***** Sugar-Coated Pills are more Soluble than Gelatine-Coated or Compressed Pills.—*Prof. Remington's Paper read before American Pharmaceutical Association, Boston, 1875.*

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WITH a long and practical experience gained when in the Retail Drug Business, and a thorough knowledge of Practical Pharmacy, in connection with our present daily correspondence and intercourse with medical practitioners, we are enabled to understand exactly the requirements for an office practice and Dispensing Department. We supply everything relating to the business, embracing chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, drugs, whole and powdered, and all the recent medical appliances, for which our Philadelphia manufacturers are so famous. All drugs are carefully selected, Chemicals —pure, Pharmaceuticals officinal and standard in strength and we will guarantee satisfaction to those favoring us with their orders.

Fresh and Reliable Vaccine Virus from healthy subjects. Warranted efficacious. Sent by mail, \$1.25 per crust, \$12.00 per doz.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

— AND —
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

PHILADELPHIA,

WARNER & CO'S SUGAR-COATED Phosphorus Pills.

Phosphorus is an important constituent of the animal economy, particularly of the brain and nervous system, and is regarded as a valuable remedy for the following diseases:—

Lapse of Memory, Impotency, Softening of the Brain, Loss of Nerve Power, Phthisis, Paralysis and Neuralgia.

THE PILULAR FORM HAS BEEN DEEMED THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF PHOSPHORUS. It is in a perfect state of subdivision, as it is incorporated with the material while in solution, and is not extinguished by oxidation.

THIS METHOD OF PREPARING PHOSPHORUS HAS BEEN DISCOVERED AND BROUGHT TO PERFECTION BY US, and is thus presented in its elementary state, free from repulsive qualities, which have so long militated against the use of this potent and valuable remedy. This is a matter requiring the notice of the physician, and under all circumstances the administration of Phosphorus should be guarded with the greatest care, and a perfect preparation only used.

Its use in the above-named complaints is supported by no less authority than Prof. Delpech, Prof. Fisher of Berlin, Dr. Eames, (in the *Dublin Journal*), Dr. Burgess, and Dr. Hammond, of New York. The special treatment indicated in these cases is: 1st. Complete rest of mind, especially abstention from all occupations resembling that upon which the mind has been over-worked; 2d. The encouragement of any new hobby or study not in itself painful, which the patient might select; 3d. Tranquillity to the senses, which expressly give in these cases incorrect impressions, putting only those objects before them calculated to soothe the mind; 4th. A very nourishing diet, especially of shell-fish: 5th. *The internal administration of Phosphorus in Pilular form prepared by WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.*

PILLS SENT BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF LIST PRICES.

		<i>Price per 100.</i>
Pil Phosphori, 1-100 gr.	WARNER & Co's	\$1 00
Pil Phosphori Comp.	WARNER & Co's	2 00
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**WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.
PHILADELPHIA.**

INGLUVIN

FROM THE

VENTRICULUS CALLOSUS GALLINACEUS.

A specific for **VOMITING IN PREGNANCY**, a potent and reliable remedy for the cure of **INDIGESTION**, **DYSPEPSIA**, and **SICK STOMACH**, caused from debility of that organ. It is superior to the Peppermint Preparations, since it acts with more certainty, and effects cures where they fail. **\$1.00 Per Bottle. Sent by mail on receipt of price.**

"A NEW REMEDY, CALLED INGLUVIN."

BY A. F. SHELLY, M. D., of PHILADELPHIA.

"This is obtained from the gizzard of the domestic fowl (chicken) and is a *Specific for Vomiting in Pregnancy*. I have used this remedy for twenty-five years, and it has never failed. It is also the most powerful and reliable remedy for the Cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Sick Stomach, caused from debility of that organ. It is useful in all cases where pepsines and pancreaticines are used, but with much more certainty of its good results, for it puts all those preparations, in my experience, in the background.

In complicated affections of the Stomach, such as *Inflammation, Gastralgia, Pyrosis, &c.*, it may be combined with Subnitrate of Bismuth and opiates; and in Diarrhea and Cholera Infantum, with astringents, both vegetable and mineral. I have given the article to several prominent physicians, who have used it with the happiest results, among whom I may mention Prof. E. WALLACE, of the Jefferson Medical College; he gives me the result of seventeen cases as follows:—

In *Vomiting of Pregnancy*, out of nine cases he cured six, and palliated two, and in one case the remedy was not taken according to direction, and therefore had no effect.

He used it in seven cases of Sick Stomach, caused by chronic inflammation of the uterus; cured five, and two remained doubtful. He also used it in a case of very obstinate Sick Stomach, caused by an irreducible hernia, and says this was the only remedy that gave any relief.

We, who have some experience, all know that *Vomiting of Pregnancy* is a sore affliction, and in some cases almost unendurable, nay, indeed, putting life in jeopardy; but in **INGLUVIN** we have a remedy which will prove to be a great blessing to mothers, who, as yet, think vomitting must be endured as a natural consequence.

If I am able, by this publication, to induce the medical fraternity to make use of the remedy, I am positive that a great boon will be conferred upon a class of sufferers who claim our sympathy.

The dose is from five to ten grains, hardly ever more than five, except in obstinate cases. For children, from one to five grains. My mode of administering it is in a spoonful of water or tea, or it may be strown on a piece of bread and covered over with a little butter; it is, however, nearly tasteless. In Dyspepsia and in *Vomiting of Pregnancy*, I direct it to be taken half an hour or so before each meal. In other affections of the Stomach and Bowels, every two to four hours. I give it uncombined, except in complicated cases, as heretofore mentioned.

The methods by which this principle can be obtained from the viscera are various. When I commenced to employ it, I used it in rather a crude state, by pulverizing the lining membrane of the gizzard; but it requires too much care and precision in the drying and cleansing operation, in order not to destroy its virtues. There is also great inconvenience in obtaining the viscera during the heat of summer and extreme cold of winter, as temperature is one of the main things to be observed, in order to preserve its efficacy, purity and sweetness. Later, finding this mode of preparation unsatisfactory and inconvenient for the above reasons, I consulted with WM. R. WARNER & CO., 1228 Market Street, Philadelphia, who have prepared a form, designated **INGLUVIN**; its purity, and also its good effects, I can vouch for."

—“*The Medical and Surgical Reporter*,” February 3rd, 1877.

PREPARED ONLY BY

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

1228 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

NOTE.—CHANGE OF NAME.

“Dr. Shelly, of this city, informs us that owing to the fact that a proprietary remedy has been on the market for some time which bears the name “**DIGESTIN**,” he has adopted the appellation “**INGLUVIN**” for the preparation from the gizzard of the domestic fowl described in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, February 3d, 1877.

CAUTION !!—SPECIFY MCKESSON & ROBBINS'.

McKesson & Robbins'

PILLS AND GRANULES,



OF THE J. S. PHARMACOPIA & OTHER RELIABLE FORMULÆ,

GELATINE-COATED,

Process and Machinery Patented.

91 & 93 Fulton, 80, 82 & 84 Ann Streets,

NEW YORK.

A physician in St. Louis, who has for some time been using our Pills, prescribed "Gelatine-Coated Phosphorus Pills, $\frac{1}{20}$ gr." intending to have the McKesson & Robbins Pills dispensed, but did not perceive the usual effects after administering them to the patient. Upon investigation, he found the Pills resembled ours somewhat in external appearance, but on cutting one open, he found it contained hardly a trace of Phosphorus. The doctor went to the druggist, who had dispensed the prescription, and found that, not having our Phosphorus Pills in stock, he had dispensed an imitation; the druggist claimed that he was warranted in so doing, as the physician had not taken the precaution to put the name McKesson & Robbins upon his prescription, although the physician had been in the habit of specifying our pills, and the druggist knew it. We have had our attention called to several cases of this character, regarding the Quinine Pills, Morphia granules and others, when, on failing to obtain results, the physicians have found that they were being imposed upon by imitations; this has induced them to write "McKesson & Robbins' G. C. Pills" in full upon their prescriptions and add, "send no others." We have full lines of our Pills in all of the large, and in most of the small cities, and there is no excuse for substituting imitations.

McKESSON & ROBBINS' GRANULES, Gelatine-Coated.

Arsenious Acid	1-50, 1-40, 1-30, 1-20 gr.
Atropia	1-60 gr.
Corrosive Sublimate	1-40, 1-30, 1-20 gr.
Digitalia	1-60 gr.
This is prepared in our own laboratory and can be confidently relied upon.	
Mercury, Bin-Iodide	1-25, 1-16 gr.
Mercury, Proto-Iodide	1-5, 1-4 gr.
Morphia, Acetate	1-8, 1-4 gr.
Morphia, Sulphate	1-16, 1-10, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4 gr.
Morphia, Valerianate	1-8 gr.
Strychnia	1-60, 1-40, 1-30 gr.
Sulphur, Iodide	1-25, 1-10 gr.
Zinc, Phosphide	1-6, 1-4, 1-2 gr.

Physicians have experienced the need of a reliable and pleasant form for administering these more potent remedies. The want of reliability, as exhibited in the granules of the market by the varying action following their administration, has caused them to be avoided—and very justly—by most practitioners, who have preferred rather to use solutions, and trust to the custom of dropping, or using a teaspoon to measure their portions, although nearly as uncertain, owing to great difference in the sizes of teaspoons; and the fact that drops vary with the conditions and form of surface, from which they flow.

In our preparations we have taken special precautions by enforcing our system of checking the weights, and, at large expense, have had our machines for division of the substances, so carefully and correctly constructed, as to insure an exactness never before maintained in this class of préparations. We can, therefore, afford assurance to physicians of correct weight and perfect division. Our granules have been appreciated and are being extensively used by the profession. Be careful and see that "McKesson & Robbins" is on the label.

Every drug and chemical used in **McKesson & Robbins' Pills** are thoroughly tested by a competent chemist, and the **Pills** repeatedly analyzed to prove correctness in the synthesis.

The Spheroidal or Capsule shape of **McKesson & Robbins' Pills** is the best adapted to the throat, and obviates the sickening sensation so universal in swallowing a round Pill.

CAUTION !!—SPECIFY MCKESSON & ROBBINS'.

Therapeutical Notes on some Specialties in McKesson & Robbins' Pills, (Gelatine-Coated).

PHOSPHORUS,..... 1-100, 1-50, 1-20, 1-12 gr.

The pure transparent Gelatine we use is in no degree porous, it preserves the Phosphorus perfectly in the free state; while Sugar, owing to its crystalline nature, is very porous and will admit of rapid change in substances, of a delicate character, covered with it. We have the Phosphorus in state of solution in the excipient we employ, this insures a gradual elimination of the Phosphorus in the stomach, thus avoiding the severe irritation that is so often experienced after taking the ordinary Phosphorus Pills, which are prepared by mixing the Phosphorus in substance with the excipient, in which small fragments of Phosphorus often remain. Note remarks by Dr. Squibb, in his paper before Am. Pharm. Ass'n, Sept., '78, in which he states that Phosphorus should never be administered in substance, and if a coating be used, he commends Gelatine.

Many of the most eminent Physicians throughout the country, among whom are leading specialists in the treatment of Neurotic diseases, assert that McKesson & Robbins' Phosphorus Pills are the most rational medium yet found for exhibiting Phosphorus.

PHOSPHORUS COMPOUND, McKesson & Robbins' Pills, both $\frac{1}{50}$ & $\frac{1}{100}$ gr.

PHOSPHORUS COMPOUND AND IRON, McKesson & Robbins' Pills.
ERGOTIN PILLS,..... 3 grs.

We manufacture our Ergotin with great care from the best quality of fresh, selected Ergot, and it contains in the most potent form all the active constituents of Ergot of Rye, each grain representing 10 grs. of Ergot, and each pill being equal to half a teaspoonful of officinal fluid extract. The value of Ergotin, in the place of the crude drug and the Fluid Preparations, is conceded; and it is being largely administered both in this country and in Europe. It has taken a prominent place in the treatment of Neurotic diseases. Many of our most reliable practitioners, and particularly those of extended experience in Gynæcology, assert that they have never found a preparation of Ergot, in which, by experience, they felt as much confidence as in McKesson & Robbins' Ergotin Pills. The advantages of prescribing it in this form will be readily acknowledged. (Dose, 1 to 3.)

We offer our Ergotin, prepared specially for hypodermic use, in one ounce bottles.

PHOSPHATES IRON, QUININE & STRYCHNINE PILLS.

Each pill represents an equivalent of about two teaspoonfuls of Elixir, and is a much more preferable form, in being more agreeable to take and not objectionable to the weakest stomach, when Syrup or Elixir are rejected. As a tonic, this pill is deservedly popular. We also offer Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Pills, the Iron being in the form of Quevenne's or reduced by hydrogen.

EXTRACT SUMBUL, (Musk Root),..... 1 gr.

This drug has for some time been extensively used in Russia, and for several years in England and America, in the treatment of hysteria and general spasmoid disorders, particularly in that class of cases where assafoetida has heretofore been much used. Those most experienced in its use claim that it possesses great merit. (Dose, 2 to 3.)

SALICYLIC ACID PILLS,..... $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 grs.

Our pills present the best form for administering this now very important remedy, which has proved so efficacious in Rheumatism, and which is also extensively used as an Antiseptic and Febrifuge. It is claimed that the solutions, formed by the use of Sodium, Ammonium and other salts, produce combinations which do not represent the full value of the free Acid.

EXTRACT GRINDELIA ROBUSTA PILLS,..... 3 grs.

The Solid Extract is of our own manufacture and is ten times the strength of the Herb; it can be used much more readily and with better effect than any of the liquid preparations. The use of this remedy in Hay Fever, and all Asthmatic difficulties, has increased largely in the Eastern States and Europe, and its therapeutic value is conceded. (Dose, 1 to 3.)

EXTRACT GUARANA PILLS,..... 3 grs.

This Solid Extract is also manufactured in our own laboratory, and is many times the average strength of the drug. We offer these Gelatine-Coated Pills with confidence in their being the only accurate mode of preparing this widely used and much appreciated remedy, as the drug varies so much in strength; some preparations in the market have been found to consist largely of impurities. We carefully test each shipment we receive, and our Solid Extract is of superior and uniform quality. The value of Guarana, in many phases of sick, nervous and sun headache, as well as in Neuralgia, and in irritations of the mucous membrane, has become well known to practitioners, and its happy effects, in Diarrhoea, Dysentery and kindred diseases, have been attested in numerous cases. (Dose, 2 to 3.)

CAUTION!!—SPECIFY McKESSON & ROBBINS'.

QUININE, SULPHO-CARBOLATE,..... 1, 2 and 3 grs.

This Salt of Quinine has been very much used in some of our extreme malarial districts during the past two years. Those, who have tested it very carefully, claim that it possesses a most positive specific action in the treatment of fever and ague, and has proved itself eminently superior to the Sulphate of Quinine in all malarial fevers.

PHOSPHIDE ZINC,..... 1-6, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.

The Phosphide of Zinc has been very successfully used by Drs. Hammon, (see Dr. H.'s last book,) Routh, and other prominent authorities on treatment of brain diseases, all of whom assert its efficacy. It has been used with remarkable results in severe cases of Neuralgia, (see paper by Dr. Adolphus, St. L. Med. Jour., XIII, 471). P. Vigler, *Bull. Gen. de Therap.*, states that Phosphide of Zinc is more prompt and reliable in its action than free Phosphorus.

PHOSPHIDE ZINC AND NUX VOMICA, (Hammond's formula.)

IODIDE OF IRON, (Blancard's formula,)..... 1 gr.

Preferable to the Syrup and much more soluble and active than the imported pills, which are coated with a resin, and are usually very old before they reach the consumer.

MONOBROMATED CAMPHOR,..... 2 and 3 grs.

Is now being considerably used in treatment of Spermatorrhœa; strongly recommended in cases of Cerebral-Anæmia; used successfully in infantile Convulsions from teething; Hysteria, Headache from over study or nervousness and Nymphomania. (Dose, 3 to 4 grs.)

QUININE, SULPHATE & BI-SULPHATE, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1\frac{1}{2}, 2, 3, 4 \& 5$ grs.

McKesson & Robbins' Quinine Pills are well and favorably known, having displaced the use of other pills in New York and all parts of the country. The fact that they always yield more speedy and satisfactory results, and the ease, with which even a child can take them, have aided in making them the favorite pills. Several physicians have related to us cases—particularly of Diphtheria—where they found it impossible to administer the round pill, but the patients swallowed McKesson & Robbins' Pill's without difficulty. We call special attention to our five grain Quinines, which, owing to form and nature of coating, are as easily swallowed as the ordinary two grain. Our Bi-Sulphate of Quinine Pills contain an additional equivalent of sulphuric acid, thus rendering the officinal sulphate much more soluble, a decided advantage over the ordinary Quinine Pills. See Am. Jour. Pharm., XXV, 292.

QUININE, CARBOLATE,..... 1 gr.

QUININE, SALICYLATE,..... 1 gr.

QUININE, VALERIANATE,..... 1 gr.

CINCHONIDIA, SULPHATE,..... 1, 2 and 3 grs.

Now coming into extensive use. McKesson & Robbins' Pills have proved the best form for administering it.

COMPOUND HYPOPHOSPHITES PILLS, (Lime, Soda, Potassa and Iron.)

Form the best possible medium for administering this remedy, which occupies so prominent a place for the treatment of lung diseases and bronchial affections.

DOVER'S POWDER PILLS,..... 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 grs.

Affording an agreeable medium for the administration of this exceedingly nauseous compound, the value of these Pills will be readily seen by Physicians.

LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME PILLS,..... 5 grs.

This form possesses many advantages over the Syrup. Used with much success in Dyspepsia.

PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND STRYCHNINE PILLS,..... 5 grs.

Representing this combination in the most agreeable and reliable form.

SOLIDIFIED COPAIBA WITH OLEO-RESIN CUBEB PILLS,..... 3 and 5 grs.

We prepare both these ingredients in our own laboratory, with great care, and can assert their superior quality. The value of the Oleo-Resin Cubeb often offered in market is very slight, due to the fact that the largest proportion is powdered Cubeb Berries.

Price Lists furnished upon application. See list of formulas, last page.

Private Formulas of 3,000 or more Pills, made and coated to order.

McKESSON & ROBBINS, 91 Fulton St., New York.

CAUTION!!—SPECIFY McKESSON & ROBBINS'.

CAUTION !! — SPECIFY McKESSON & ROBBINS'.

Formulas of McKesson & Robbins' Pills, (Gelatine-Coated).

One of McKesson & Robbins' Pills, placed in the mouth, will be relieved of its coating in less than two minutes.

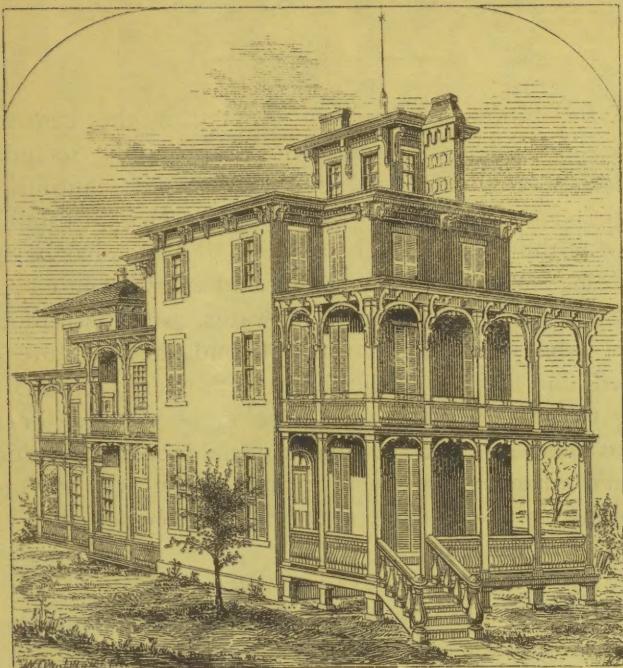
Acid, Arsenious.....	1-50, 1-40, 1-30 and 1-20 gr.
*Acid, Salicylic.....	2 1-2 and 5 grs.
Aloe, U. S.	4 grs.
Aloe and Assafetida, U. S.	4 grs.
Aloe and Iron.	3 grs.
{ Pulv., Aloe, Soc., 1-2 gr.	
{ Pulv., Zingib., Jain, 1 gr.	
{ Ferri, Sulph., Exsic., 1 gr.	
{ Extract, Comt., 1-2 gr.	
Aloe and Myrrh, U. S.	
Aperient.	
{ Ext., Nucia Vom., 1-3 gr.	
{ Ext., Hyoscyami, 1-2 gr.	
{ Ext., Coloc. Comp., 2 grs.	
Assafetida.	2 grs.
{ Assafetida, 1 1-2 grs.	
{ Pulv., Saponis., 1-2 gr.	
Assafetida, U. S.	4 grs.
{ Assafetida, 2 grs.	
{ Pulv., Saponis., 1 gr.	
Assafetida and Nux Vomica.	
{ Assafetida, 3 grs.	
{ Ext., Nucia Vom., 1-4 gr.	
*Atropia.....	1-60 gr.
*Belladonna Extract.....	1/2 gr.
Bismuth, Subnitrate.....	2 and 5 grs.
Blue Pill, U. S.	1, 3 and 5 grs.
Calomel.....	2, 1, 2, 3 and 5 grs.
Camphor and Henbane.	
{ Camphora, 1 gr.	
{ Ext., Hyoscyami, 1 gr.	
*Camphor, Mono-Bromate.....	2 and 3 grs.
Cannabis Indica Extract.....	1-2 gr.
Cathartic Compound, U. S.	
Cathartic Vegetable.	3 grs.
{ Ext., Col. Comp., pulv., 1 1-2 grs.	
{ Res., Podophylli, - 8-8	
{ Res., Leptandra, - 1-8 "	
{ Aloë Socratin pulv., - 1-4 "	
{ Ext., Hyoscyami, - 1-4 "	
{ Oil., Menthae Pip.	
Chinoline.....	1-2, 1 and 3 grs.
Chionochilia, Sulphate.....	3 grs.
Chionochilia, Sulphate.....	1, 2 and 3 grs.
Colocynth, Comp. Extract.....	3 grs.
Colocynth, Ipecac and Blue.	
{ Ext., Coloc. Comp., pulv., 2 grs.	
{ Pulv., Ipecacuanha, 1-6 gr.	
{ Pil., Hydrarg., 2 grs.	
Cook's.	3 grs.
{ Pulv., Aloë, Soc., 1 gr.	
{ Hydrarg., Chlor., Mite, 3-4 gr.	
{ Pulv., Rhiz., 1 gr.	
{ Pulv., Saponis., 1/4 gr.	
Copalba.....	3 grs.
Copalba and Oleo-Resin Cubeba.	3 grs.
{ Pil., Copalba, 2 grs.	
{ Oleo-Resin Cubeba, 1 gr.	
Copalba and Oleo-Resin Cubeba.	5 grs.
{ Pil., Copalba, 3 grs.	
{ Oleo-Resin Cubeba, 2 grs.	
*Corrosive Sublimate.....	1-40, 1-30 and 1-20 gr.
*Digitalis, pulv.	1-60 gr.
Dinner (Cure).	
{ Pil., Hydrarg., 1-4 gr.	
{ Pulv., Aloë, Soc., 1-5 grs.	
{ Pil., Jalap., 1-5 grs.	
{ Ant. et Pot., Tart., 1-50 gr.	
Dinner (Lady Webster's).	3 grs.
{ Pulv., Aloë, Soc., 1-4-5 grs.	
{ Pulv., Mastiches, 3-5 gr.	
{ Pulv., Rose, Gallicae, 3-5 gr.	
*Emanemagogus.....	
{ Ergotin, - 1 gr.	
{ Ext., Helleb., Nig., 1 gr.	
{ Ferri, Sulph., Exsic., 1 gr.	
{ Aloë, Soc., Pulv., 1 gr.	
{ Oil., Saponis., 1-4 gr.	
{ Ergotin, - 1 gr.	
{ Ferruginea (Blaud), 3 and 5 grs.	
{ Ferri, Sulphas.	
{ Potasse, Carb. aa	
*Grindelia Robusta Extract.....	3 grs.
*Guarana Extract (Paullinia).	3 grs.
*Henbane, Extract.....	1 gr.
Hepatic.....	
{ Pil., Hydrarg., 3 grs.	
{ Ext., Coloc. Comp., 2 grs.	
{ " Bellad., 1-4 gr.	
Hooper's.....	3/4 grs.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO LIST.

Aconitum.....	1-60 gr.
Blue Pill Compound.....	
{ Pil. Hydrarg., 1 gr.	
{ Pulv. Opii., 1-2 gr.	
{ (Pulv., Ipecac., 1-4 gr.)	
Blue Pill, U. S.	1-2 gr.
Caffeia, Citrate.....	1 gr.
Cluchoma Bark Alkaloids.....	
{ Cinchon. Sulph., 1-2 gr.	
{ Quinid. Sulph., 1-2 gr.	
{ Cinchonid. Sulph., 1-2 gr.	
{ Cinchonid. Sulph., 1-2 gr.	
Cinchonid. Sulphate.....	5 grs.
Codeia.....	1-16 and 1-5 gr.
Hydrastis (White Alkaloid).	1-2 and 1 gr.
Jaborandi Extract.....	3 grs.
Ox Gall Comp.	8 grs.
{ Fel. Bovin. dep., 2 grs.	
{ Pulv. Zingiber., 1 gr.	

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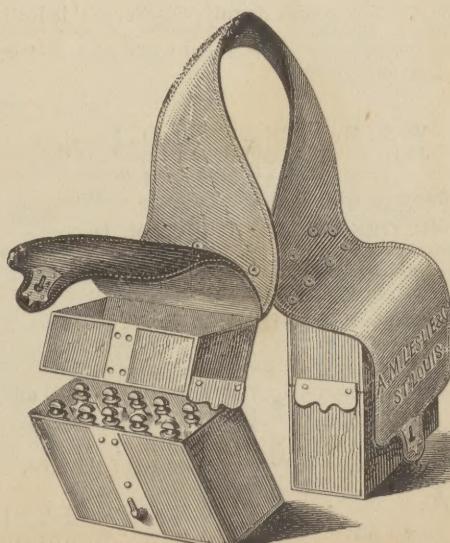
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